

## TERMS:

### The Principia

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J. W. ALDEN, Publisher,  
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### CLAIMS OF THE COLORED RACE on the Church, Government, and Country.

A PRACTICAL PRACTICE before the State association of  
Christian Churches in the State of New-York, at  
Albany, N.Y. By Rev. DR. CHEEVER, on JERUSALEM

1863.

The soul of the Lord, Go down to the house of the  
wicked, and speak there this word.

2. And say, Hear the word of the Lord, O King of  
kings, and sit upon the throne of David, then,  
and let your people, and the people that enter in by  
these gates, be safe.

3. And say, This is the thing indeed, then shall there  
enter in by these gates of this house of kings, sitting  
upon the throne of David, riding in chariot and on horses,  
and his servants, and his people.

4. But if you will not hear these words, I swear by  
myself, said the Lord, that this house shall become a  
desolation.

5. And say, I swear by myself.

The contextual exposition of this text reveals a  
peculiarity in its application to our country, and  
to the present juncture of our destinies, that is al-  
most appalling.

A part of Judea had been conquered and Jeru-  
salem was threatened with destruction by the As-  
syrian armies. Under these circumstances, of the  
judgments of God against the nation, for their  
sins, particularly those of idolatry and op-  
pression, the word of God came by the Prophet  
Jeremiah, requiring the return of the people to  
the covenant of freedom which God made with  
their fathers, and the fulfillment of that covenant  
in breaking every yoke and giving freedom every  
man to his neighbor. On that condition, God  
would spare the city and the kingdom. He  
would deliver the nation out of the hand of their  
oppressors, if the nation would set free every one  
of those persons whom they had dared to enslave,  
contrary to the law of God. As an ultimate ne-  
cessity, the king, princes, priests, prophets, and  
the Ark of the Covenant could save them.

6. Nay, we went to such an extreme, in our de-  
sire to conciliate the rebels, and prevent their  
secession, that we proposed and agreed, for their  
sakes, so to alter the Constitution itself in behalf  
of slavery, as to make any forced interpretation,  
or perversion, or torture of that sacred instrument  
unnecessary; we proposed to make it read direct-  
ly in favor of slavery, and to make that amend-  
ment, of all others in the Constitution, forever un-  
alterable!

7. Had not God, by the Rebellion itself, inter-  
posed to save us, we should have deliberately  
plunged ourselves down into this gulf of infamy  
and death. Already, this base action had been  
proposed by the governors of several States to  
the respective legislatures thereof, the governor  
of our own State of New York being among them,  
and was only awaiting the adoption of the legis-  
latures to come into effect, and entered into slavery  
before God to do it.

8. But having gained, in this way, a respite and an  
apparent deliverance from their enemies, they  
then reconsidered the promise and the pledge,  
and concluded that, having been made under the  
pressure of a war necessity, its fulfillment was not  
required of them, when that necessity ceased to  
exist. They therefore deliberately broke the  
oath they had entered into, and nullified the  
proclamation they had made of freedom to all the  
inhabitants of the land, and returned into slavery  
those whom they had declared free.

9. Instantly on the commission of that crime came  
down the thunderbolt of God's wrath, as recorded  
in the 5th chapter of Jeremiah. We have not  
hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty every  
man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor;  
Behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the  
Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the  
famine, and I will make you to be removed into  
all the kingdoms of the earth. And the men that  
have transgressed my covenant, kings, prin-  
cesses, priests, and all the people of the land,  
will I give into the hand of their enemies, and in-  
to the hand of the king of Babylon's army, which  
are gone up from you. Behold I will command,  
saith the Lord, and shall cause them to return to this  
city: and they shall fight against it, and take it; and  
burn it with fire: and I will make the cities  
of Judah a desolation without an inhabitant.

10. The decree was unalterable: the destruction  
without remedy; the crime of slavery, renewed,  
was the final immediate cause of the ruin of the  
Jewish State. The city and the kingdom were  
immediately given over of God into the power  
of the Assyrian army, and the prophet Jeremiah  
who had been thrown into prison for predicting  
these judgments, was preserved of God amidst  
them, to stand among the ruins of Jerusalem and  
pour forth as a warning to all over his pathetic  
Lamentations over the destruction and misery  
which the people had brought upon the city and nation by their own sins.

11. The similarity between this history and that of  
our own iniquities, and of the judgments of God up  
to the present point, is, as I have intimated, ap-  
palling. The only way of escape for us from a  
similar ruin is that pointed out in the text, which  
we shall now consider.

12. We take, in the first place, the object of govern-  
ment, as ordained of God, herein explicitly re-  
vealed. Second, the claims of the oppressed  
whether black or white, under that ordinance.  
Third, the claims of the colored race, as an ex-  
panded and enslaved race, upon the church, gov-  
ernment and country. Fourth, the dependence of  
our own possible salvation upon our recognition  
and immediate adjustment and execution of these  
claims.

13. The object of government, as ordained of  
God. It is contained in the central verse of this  
passage, which constitutes the text. EXECUTE YE  
JUDGMENT AND RIGHTEOUSNESS. This is the one  
grand object of government on earth—judgment  
and righteousness. Indeed, it has no other object.

14. Justice, that solemn, grand, glorious, but despised  
and violated word, JUSTICE, is the sole foundation  
and purpose of government. And if the eye of a  
nation be single to that, such a nation cannot be  
destroyed. It is God's will that such a nation be  
perpetual. Let the government do justice, and  
God will take care of the government. Let the  
country do justice, and justice will protect the  
country. The principle holds every where, and  
is all things. Let a man take care of his business  
and his business will take care of him. Let a  
man in God's service take care of God's business  
and God's business is to take care of him. Let a  
man, let a corporation, let a nation, take care of  
its interests committed to their charge, and those  
interests will protect and bless the agents.

15. Government is God's agents for doing justice,  
protecting the innocent, restraining the wicked,  
putting down crime. If the government, it is their  
salvation, their prosperity. God is pledged for it.  
Governments are not instituted for themselves, but  
by God, and justice, and the people. This is the  
test of government, liberty, justice, righteousness.

16. This is our country. The sentiment is a noble one,  
where liberty is, there is my country. God says,  
In justice, and your country will be saved. The  
modern politician says, the political demagogue,  
ave the country, whatever becomes of justice;  
ave the country, and let justice take care of it-  
self. God says, the country is not worth saving,  
except for freedom and justice. The modern  
politician falls beneath the old heathen, who  
said, *fat justitia, ruit civitas*. Out of our  
country's fall, if we fall for justice' sake, there would  
ave a new life of freedom and justice, a new

# The Principia.

## First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV.—NO. 28.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 184.

Light of glory, a light for all ages, and a triumph  
for eternity. But out of our country's present  
salvation, if bought by the continuance of injustice,  
there can come no light, but rather darkness  
visible; no glory, but shame, and future  
ruin. He that selfishly seeketh his life, shall  
lose it, but he that loseth his life for my sake  
and the gospel's, shall find it. So of our country.  
Let it seek justice and itself is saved. Let it  
seek justice, and Union will follow. But if we  
seek Union and a country without justice, or by  
the sacrifice of justice, then both the Union and  
the country are lost, and justice will destroy us.

When open rebellion and the war broke out,  
our enemies seized our fortresses, our territory,  
our treasures. They had long before invaded and  
got possession of our Constitution, our govern-  
ment, our judiciary, and four millions of our citi-  
zens.

When they seceded and rebelled, our first blow  
should have been to take possession of the Constitu-  
tion, the judiciary, the government, and the  
persons, for liberty and justice. We struck only  
for territory, fortresses, revenues, political sup-  
remacy, agreeing, if they would give us back the  
United as it was, we would let them keep pos-  
session of the Constitution, and the judiciary, and  
the government, and the persons, for their pur-  
poses of injustice, just as they had always pos-  
sessed and preserved all persons and resources in  
behalf of slavery.

Nay, we went to such an extreme, in our de-  
sire to conciliate the rebels, and prevent their  
secession, that we proposed and agreed, for their  
sakes, so to alter the Constitution itself in behalf  
of slavery, as to make any forced interpretation,  
or perversion, or torture of that sacred instrument  
unnecessary; we proposed to make it read direct-  
ly in favor of slavery, and to make that amend-  
ment, of all others in the Constitution, forever un-  
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Had not God, by the Rebellion itself, inter-  
posed to save us, we should have deliberately  
plunged ourselves down into this gulf of infamy  
and death. Already, this base action had been  
proposed by the governors of several States to  
the respective legislatures thereof, the governor  
of our own State of New York being among them,  
and was only awaiting the adoption of the legis-  
latures to come into effect, and entered into slavery  
before God to do it.

And still we were determined not to interfere  
against slavery; we relinquished the persons of  
the enslaved being as good a cause for armed in-  
terference as our own territory; nay a higher  
cause, and a claim of the Almighty, in the nature  
of a just government, demanding war, if we do  
not utterly avert, if we let those whom we have  
pledged ourselves to set free, be re-enslaved, and  
thus make a compromise again with this iniquity  
for the sake of Union, we perish. God will cast us  
off, as surely as he did the Jews; and our  
spouse, eyeless and blind, and their confidenc-  
e, and their boast of freedom, and their  
confidence in the Ark of the Covenant could save them.

We must take position higher than the  
rebels in this war, in regard to that element of the  
conflict which began it, which forced it on, and which  
is God's regard in permitting it to be waged, or  
we fail. We must take the moral position, so as  
to command their batteries, or we cannot conquer.  
There are two points in reference to which we  
must overtop them, in order to shell them out  
and dispossess them.

First, the position of equity and righteousness,  
in reference to God, as to the rights and claims of  
the enslaved being as good a cause for armed in-  
terference as our own territory; nay a higher  
cause, and a claim of the Almighty, in the nature  
of a just government, demanding war, if we do  
not sustain otherwise.

We must take the post of justice; we must not  
give up to them what we please as to the impossi-  
bility of our destruction, or of God's visiting us  
as he did the Jews of old, merely for tolerating slav-  
ery; but we can do no tolerating it, if we do not  
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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

## ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockholders of the Principia Association, at their adjourned Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

## Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons of a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Allen, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

Geo. B. Cheever,  
William Goodell,  
J. W. Alden,  
S. S. Jevons,  
Edward Gilbert,  
Trustees.

Loyal Memorial. The draft of a Loyal Memorial, which we proposed, in our last issue, we reprint, today, in our advertising columns, in a convenient form for cutting out, pasting at the top of a sheet of white paper, and circulating for signatures.—Each subscriber, therefore, has the opportunity of commanding the good work, at once, without waiting for anybody else to begin.

## BORDER STATE INSURRECTION.

Federal authority Subordinated.

The Address of the Missouri delegation to the President on our first page, is an important document, and will receive, we doubt not, the careful attention of our readers, and be preserved for reference, hereafter.

The Executive Committee of that delegation, by C. D. Drake, Chairman, have addressed an additional explanatory Letter to the President, showing, clearly, the manner in which the "conservative" Gov. Gamble of Missouri is managing that state, and the manner in which the "conservative" Gov. Seward, who explicitly ordered

1. That the "Missouri Militia" "volunteer troops, enlisted into the service of the United States, supported by the National Government, intended to act exclusively for the protection of Missouri." Gov. Gamble, under special order No. 45 of the War Department, may, at his discretion, remove all officers, accept resignations, &c. Thus does he control the Federal portion of the military force, by Federal permission!

2. The "Enrolled Missouri Militia" organized by the Governor, and controlled by him, is "at no time subject to the orders of any United States officers, except as the Governor sees fit to make them so." The creation of this force is unauthorized by any law of Missouri! It is the creation of Gov. Gamble, who explicitly ordered

it not to co-operate with the United States Commander, while Gen. Curtis held that position. Since Gen. Schenck succeeded to the command, that order has been withdrawn, in consequence,

as the Committee believe, of the harmony subsisting between the Governor and Gen. Schenck, on the slavery question.

By method, like these, "the Federal authority in Missouri is subordinated to state rule."

Gov. Gamble, it appears, has also made steady efforts to have the United States troops withdrawn entirely from Missouri, and also to have "the Missouri Militia," first mentioned "volunteer troops of the United States" recognized as State troops (which the President has, thus far, declined to do)—thus seeking to have the military control of the State left to a force wholly subject to the control of his will!

This reminds us of the similar efforts of Gov. Seymour of New York, while, at the same time, he refused to make use of the state forces to enforce the laws of the United States, and suppress rebellious riots. In like manner, Gov. Gamble issued an order forbidding "enlistments from any organized Enrolled Missouri Militia into the volunteer service of the United States" &c., &c., and "Col. F. A. Dick, U. S. Provost Marshal-General of Missouri, and his Assistant Provost Marshals, were denied the aid of the Enrolled Militia in enforcing certain orders of his against traitors and their abettors, whereby," says the Committee, "his efforts in that direction were greatly impeded."

The complicity of Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schenck with the invaders of Kansas, appears, under these circumstances, to be more than probable. While we are writing, news reaches us of another expected raid of Missouri ruffians into Kansas.

Why is there not a stop put to it, if there is any disposition to do so?

It is further stated by the Committee that the "Enrolled Missouri Militia" organized, solely, by order of Gov. Gamble, without any legal authority, either State or National are armed, subsidized, and transported at the expense of United States, but for which, Gov. Gamble could not keep that in the field a week.

The Letter of the Committee closes thus:

We earnestly assure you, Mr. President, that as long as Gov. Gamble can, through his military organizations, dictate his policy to the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri, which will be done, he has been, and will be, an auxiliary to you. In time for these, no such anti-slavery power as he has wielded for the last eighteen months should be intrusted to any State Governor, and least of all to one who has pledged himself to use his executive power to the utmost to protect the institution of slavery.

It is in your power, Mr. President, to settle the whole difficulty. Three things are necessary to do this:

1. The cessation of all support from the Treasury of the United States to the Enrolled Missouri Militia;

2. The occupation of Missouri by United States troops; and

3. The appointment of a Department Commissioner who will not make himself a party to Gov. Gamble's pro-slavery policy.

This is the sum of our requests in regard to military affairs. If they are granted, we can assure you of permanent peace in Missouri.

One other subject demands attention in connection with Missouri affairs. On the 3d of October, an election is to be held in that State for judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts. We have no reason to believe, and so assert, that a strenuous effort will be made to carry that election against the radical party, by the votes of returned rebels, guerrillas, bushwhackers, and others, who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

By an ordinance of our State Convention, passed June 16, 1862, every voter is required, in order to vote, to take a prescribed oath. Unless the military authorities interpose, we believe that thousands of the above-named classes of persons will be permitted to vote without taking the oath. We, therefore, will be obliged to direct the Department Commanders to issue an order as Gen. Burnside issued a reference to the Kentucky election, holding the Judges of Election responsible to the military authorities, that they allow votes to be given by parties who do

not take that oath. This will tend to exclude such persons from the polls, and thereby secure a fair election.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. D. Drake, Chairman.

Two questions are evidently involved in the proceeding:

1. Whether the National Authority in Missouri shall be subjugated, by the State Governor, in the interest of slavery and the rebels?

2. Whether the same border ruffians that controlled the polls and the elections in Kansas, under Pierce and Buchanan, shall control them in Missouri, by the influence of Mr. Lincoln. We continue to hope better things, though we confess we are alarmed at the savage onslaught upon the patriotic Missouri delegation by the reptile organs of Mr. Seward, the N. Y. Herald, and (we are sorry to add) the N. Y. Times.

## WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

It is a natural effect of men's holding the truth in unrighteousness, binding it, entangling and imprisoning it, aware of the right, even while they practise the wrong, that their conscience becomes seared as with a hot iron, and in regard to the particular wickedness which they have chosen, they are given over to strong delusion to believe a lie. In this manner, our conscience, both national and private, has become hardened in regard to our crime against the race of the enslaved, which at length we claimed as our prerogative, our right by long possession; both the race, and the privilege of that cruelty upon them, being regarded as our property.

We have ignored, and are still, to a great degree, ignoring the rights of the colored race, and of the slaves, despite the fact that our own righteous sovereignty, do to them just what we ourselves may judge expedient for our own interests as a nation. We have not regarded their interests, and have repudiated the design of doing so, as it were a political injury against ourselves, even to be accused of a benevolent intention towards them. We have denied the restoration of their rights as being an object of the war, putting ourselves continually of all suspicion that way, through the fear that we might lose votes by such extraordinary righteousness.

During the whole progress of the war, and of the rebellion, the infamous Fugitive Slave Law has remained unrepented, and the particular statutory articles forbidding our Generals to turn slave-catchers have lain unexecuted, while effective new fugitive slave laws by our commanders have been fulfilled; as for example, at an early period, the martial law by Gen. Halleck, that "no fugitive slaves should be permitted to enter the lines of any camp, or any forces on the march, and any now within such lines to be immediately excluded therefrom." Putting this alongside the orders of the rebels, for treating with the utmost severity any slaves coming from our lines or going to them, we see that this constituted a new fugitive slave law finally efficient.

In consequence of such treatment of the slaves by us, up to a late period, those that escaped have gained their freedom in consequence of the war, yet it is computed that "more fugitive slaves have been returned by the Government since the inauguration of President Lincoln than were removed South during the entire administration of Buchanan and Pierce."

Meantime, during all the progress of practical abolitionism, we have been carefully washing our hands of any complicity with it. "It is not our fault," has been the language of patriotic citizens in the North. "Heaven's will be done in the premises!" We covet no man's property. Pshaw is the tongue which would proclaim this war against property. But if, while their masters are fighting us, some Southern Tousaint should teach the slaves to fight for themselves, we should deplore the catastrophe, but should feel that we had a right to wash our hands of the responsibility. Abolitionism would be triumphant, and we, its honest foes, would have been made by Providence to minister, against our will, to its success!"

The only glory, for a long time, common to our Generals in this war, was that of faithfulness to the slave-power. Fremont, Hunter, and Phelps were illustrious exceptions, but soon put out of command, because they were exceptions. We went forth to battle, and instead of proclaiming a mission of humanity, we disclaimed that mission as unchristian, and proclaimed our faithfulness to the execrable system of oppression, in defence of which this rebellion was gotten up, and our determination to put down every attempt at insurrection against it, on the part of its victims, our resolution in fact, wherever we marched into the Southern country, to sustain the views of the country. Advancing, we endeavored to propitiate our enemies by proving ourselves as destitute of all emotions of humanity towards their slaves, and as capable of oppressing and maltreating them, and perpetuating their slavery, as their masters. Retreating we left, as at Vicksburg, thousands of the wretched creatures, who had been laboring for us in the hope of freedom, to be the victims of renewed torture from the exasperated rage of the rebel forces.

Mr. Seward informed England, not long since, that "every where the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as the harbinger of freedom." He should have added that, up to the time of that declaration, every where, the quality of their loyalty, and the appliances, military and administrative, by which they are made and kept loyal, invite study. They are kept loyal by a military force, which leaves the truly loyal without protection.

How Officers discharge their duties

From the same responsible source, we have received the following copy of an order lately issued by a Captain and Assistant Quarter-master at that station. It reveals his contempt and hatred of the colored people and his displeasure at being required by his superiors in office, to afford governmental aid and accommodation for them.—No marvel that the colored schools are assuaged with impunity, under the protection of such officers, nor that aid, comfort, and information, find their way from our lines to the enemy.

and our own Congress. The whole nation were ready then to crush slavery and the rebellion together with an undivided undistracted purpose and blow. The policy, then adopted, of sparing slavery, and favoring the traitors that desisted from the outset to restore slavery and the Union, was the whole cause of our disunion. Had we struck for the death of slavery, we should have killed the rebellion, outright. Gradualism kills us.

Was there ever, before, any example of such madness, suicidal, in the history of any nation?

What can it mean? And now, a great State almost plunged into civil war by the refusal of our government to give it Generals and executive officers in this conflict, who will put an immediate end to slavery? What can this madness mean?

Since the proclamation of the President, there is no such thing as gradualism anymore. "Now and forever" puts an end to gradualism, unless the nation purifies itself. And can any man, in his sense, conclude to strike this misery and mischief at a blow from the heart of the rebel Confederacy, but leave the poison to work misery and death in a friendly State? One would think the sack and massacre of Lawrence quite enough for that experiment of gradualism; and beyond question that whole raid of murder and rebellion would have been prevented, if mediation had been the word, immediate destruction of slavery. And so would the riots in New York have been prevented, had not this venomous dragon of slavery been founded and perched still, and the hopes of copperheads revivified and encouraged. What is this policy of gradualism, but the policy of keeping the evil spirit in power, so that he may leave to us before coming out? Give Satan a reprieve, with notice to quit before an appointed time, and it is certain that all the intervening time will be spent in mischief. He will have gained great wrath, because his time is short.

FEDERAL RULE IN "LOYAL DIS-TRITS."

Services of Copperheads in the Army.

The following is communicated to us from a highly responsible source. It is well that the loyal public should be made acquainted with such facts. Benevolent ladies are laboring as teachers among the colored people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the approbation of the Government, and under the patronage of benevolent Christian people of the Loyalty States. The schools are supposed to be under the protection of the national flag, that floats over them. Yet from some cause, they are not protected as they should be.

The writer of the letter, we are assured, is a faithful laborer in the good cause, and her statements may be confided in. The letter is addressed to the gentleman from whom we received it.

How the Loyal are protected.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 2, 1863.

Dear Brother,

Is there any means within our reach, by which protection can be secured to the members of the Portsmouth colored mission school?

There is scarcely a day passes, that the colored children are not made the victims of brutal unprovoked assault. Last Friday, a white boy by the name of David Bain, assaulted colored children, girls, throwing them down, and threatening them, with an open knife in his hand. This boy has been twice summoned before the Marshal, for the same offence, but never punished.

This morning, a very small boy was knocked over the head with oaths against the d—d n—g school teachers.

This afternoon, two quiet, innocent colored girls were assaulted with a dog, set on by a white boy, which tore their clothes, and lacerated the arm of one of them, slightly, but frightening them so severely that they dared not return to the school.

We can bear, (if it is necessary,) the unprovoked insults of several families, that have constantly given them, as we have passed their houses, but we are very unwilling that these helpless children should have their lives endangered, daily, for no cause but a desire of knowledge.

Yours truly,

Portsmouth and Norfolk, to be remembered,

and the colored mission school.

THE FLAG.

Our fathers looked to God on high,

And copied from the starry sky

The beautiful and grand design

That gives our Flag a light divine.

The stars are fires of Freedom true;

Fidelity the field of blue;

The Red is courage in the fight;

And purity unstained, the White.

At Hudson in the storm of flame,

The negro won immortal fame;

And we present the Flag to-night,

To men who flinch not in the fight.

Though black as night the negro's skin,

A starry soul is lit within;

His Race shall, as his Flag, be free,

Unfurled for God and Liberty!

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The advance of Gen. Hill's corps probably commenced moving from Madison Court House on Thursday morning, and by this time it is between Corinth and the Arkansas River.

It was positively stated yesterday morning, that the Rebel cavalry and infantry were upon the Sperryville and Culpeper pikes.

On Friday some guerrillas were seen on Pooey Mountain, three miles south east of Valley Station, and are reported to have been sent by Gen. Lee, a cavalry commander. A citizen, who was required to conduct a scouting party thither, said the fact, and under the belief that he purposefully misled our party, he has been arrested.

**FROM CHATTANOOGA.—Encouraging reports.—National and Southern.—Federal forces successful.**

WEEDONSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

The Repub. *Advertiser*, says, Government has received despatches, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 9, and from officers on duty in the Federal army, all containing reports most encouraging for the national cause.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overthrew the forces on the 6th inst., before Shreveport, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop at their wounded.

One-half of the Rebels were left dead on the field, and also a large number of wounded.

Gen. Mitchell sent a force after the flying Rebels, who fled, panic stricken that being the only means of escape was the great militaryordon established by Gen. Lee.

The railroad, torn up by the raiders, has been repaired. Telegraphic communication is re-established.

Gen. Rosecrans' bombardment of Chattanooga was a singular failure, in so far as any damage whatever was done to our defences, or to our gallant troops, who, it is well known, might be expected, and a few strong houses were burned.

**SKIRMISH near FRANKLIN, Ky.—**

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

Gen. Cleburne's brigade, a fragment of cavalry, seven miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon, met upon a portion of Wharton's Rebel army.

The fight, which ensued, the result of which was that 160 were killed and wounded, 200 taken prisoners, and 2000 escaped.

The rebels are in full retreat, and our forces are pressing.

No surrenders to the Unionists are reported.

**ARMY of the Frontier.—Further particulars.**

A most singular report concerning the attack on Fort Scott, in Kansas, is now afloat. It was attacked by the Rebels in Indian country, and was captured by the Indians, who were then broken up, and 1000 Indians were killed all shot through the heart, while they were captured.

Gen. Blunt, escaped, and meeting reinforcements, took command of them and started in pursuit. Gen. Sedgwick, who had captured Leavenworth from Gen. Price, sent 1000 men under command of Phillips, thousand federal under Metcalfs, and Phillips, thousand rebels under McClellans, and 1000 Indians, who had been sent to Fort Scott, that he might ride all the force he could raise to the latter place.

**Rebels in Missouri.—**

On Saturday morning, the 7th, the rebels, including a fragment of cavalry, seven miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon, met upon a portion of Wharton's Rebel army.

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**Skirmish near Salem, Miss.—**

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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Gem McClellan on the Pennsylvania Election.**

ORANGE, N. J., Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The *Advertiser*, which was called to an article in *The Philadelphia Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meetings, and that if I voted or spoke, it would be in favor of Gov. Curtin. I am informed that similar associations have been made throughout the State.

It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore, to be frank in expressing my political opinions, and to adhere to them, and stand by them. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection to any such letter or statement, and such views as those attributed to me in *The Philadelphia Press*.

I have endeavored to state clearly and distinctly, that I am in favor of full, complete, and entire freedom for Judge Woodward, and that I am in favor of his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the Nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the War with all the means at the command of the loyal states, and the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand that the Northern banners, will be all disengaged, that the slaves, and the regular soldiers, will be all possible devoted to the cause, and the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private property and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations; and, finally, I understand him to be in favor of a new and more perfect constitution of the nation, the preservation of the laws of the country. Believing that I would, if it were at all possible, do my duty, I have written any such letter or statement, and such views as those attributed to me in *The Philadelphia Press*.

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## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.  
CHILDHOOD.  
A WISH.  
BY JAMES FAIRMAN.

As through the mist of years I look  
On childhood's sunny, happy hours,  
And walk again the long lost paths  
All fragrant with life's opening flowers;  
With pleasing pain I fondly yield,  
While memory leads me back once more,  
To see the forms, and hear the sounds,  
That thrilled my heart, in days of yore.  
I've journeyed, long and bitter years,  
And travelled many a weary way;  
And when I think of childhood's hours  
My life seems like a winter's day;  
The gathering tears dim present scenes,  
As men's glowing stories unfold;  
I start up from the blissful spell,  
Surprised to find I am so old.

I know too well that this dark world  
Is but a field of weary strife;  
Where loving hearts see toil and pain,  
Close woven through the web of life;  
Still through the darkest storms of time  
A rainbow spans with cheering ray,  
One end meets into childhood's hours,  
The other into endless day.

O tell me, I implore thee, tell,  
When life is past will there not be,  
Beyond this sphere of parting tears,  
A taste of childhood's joys for me?  
There must be, in our Father's house,  
Where human hearts made joyous dwell,  
And the stream of heaven's delights,  
This cup, whose taste we know so well.

## ODYSSEY.

Triflation means *threshing*, and French, in his excellent little treatise on the study of words, has carried out the figures showing that it is only by threshing that God can separate the wheat from the chaff. Here is a specimen of the old paper and sent to us, credit to the German of *Julius Caesar*, and which will speak tolerably enough to any a heart which has been in part in the act of adulation.—*Auguus Magnus*.

Paul's furnace heat within me quivers,  
Goes to the breath upon the doth blow,  
And the heat of the shivers,  
And trembles at the fire's glow;  
And yet I whisper—As God will!  
And in his hottest fire, hold still.

Hesitates and hags my heart, all heated,  
On the fire's heat;  
Into his own fair shape to beat it  
With his great hammer, blow on blow;  
And yet I whisper—As God will!  
And his hottest blows hold still.

Takes my softest heart and beats it;  
The sparks fly off at every blow;  
He turns it over and over, and beats it,  
And lets it cool, and makes it glow;  
And yet I whisper—As God will!  
And in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow  
Thus only longer-lived would be;  
It's not my care, nor care, to-morrow,  
What I have to do, but what you do me;  
So I say, trusting—As God will!  
And trust, to the end, hold still.

He hollers, for so much only—  
A Master's shouting, fiery and surely  
Inflicted by a Master hand;  
So I say, praying—As God will!  
And hope in him, and suffer still.

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write—  
These words as with a burning pen,  
To tracing of eternal light—  
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope.—Through clouds environ now,  
And gloom hides her face in scorn,  
Cast then the shadow from thy brow,  
No light but hath it now.

Have Faith.—Wherby thy bark is driven—  
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth,—  
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,  
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,  
But man, as thy brother, call,  
And sister, like the circling sun,  
Thy charities call.

Thus drive these lessons on the soul—  
Hope, Faith, and Love; and then shalt find  
Strength, when life's surges roll, roll,  
Light, when thou else wert blind.

—Schiller.

## MY BIRD.

Ent last year's moon had left the sky,  
A bird sang my Indian nest,  
A bird, so lovin'ly.

Her tiny wings upon my breast,

From morn till evening's purple ting,  
In winsome helplessness lies low;

Two loves, with a silken string,  
Shut softly on her starry eyes.

There's not in Ind a lovelier bird;

And earth owns not a happier nest;

Oh! God, that but a fountain stirred,

Whose waters never more shall rest!

This is a beautiful, mysterious thing,

As a winged vision from heaven,

This bird with an immortal wing,

To me—To me!—The hand has given.

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke,

Then closed its crimson hue, from morn—

This life with I have dared to take.

Then wings upon my breast.

A silent song is in my heart—

I tremble with downy fear;

The future with its light and gloom,

Time and eternity, are here.

Deaths—hopes, in eager tumult rise;

Hour, as my God, the earnest prayer;

And give her angel plumage there!

—Mrs. Judd.

## PRINTERS' BLUNDERS.

Farmer, did you ever plant wheat and have it come up broomcorn?—Wheatkeeper, did you ever mix soda biscuit and, on taking them from the oven, find that they had baked themselves over into so many snow balls?—Maiden reader, did you ever crochet a tidy, and then have it unravel itself during the night, and present itself to you in an inextricable tangle the next morning?—If not, you are wholly unqualified to sympathize with the afflictions of editors and contributors, who "give out" plain English "copy," and have all sorts of synecdoche of a thing?"—*Chr. Int'l.*

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE RUSSIANS.

The arrival of a large fleet of Russian ships in this port, and at this peculiar moment, has awakened public attention to the country it represents. Some authorities assert that it occupies more than the seventh, others, the ninth part of the habitable globe. It has a population of at least sixty millions of inhabitants. We might indulge in a geographical description of its area, which would surprise perhaps our best-informed readers; we could speak of its growing possessions on the Pacific; facing ours; of its internal resources, and its moderated policy towards its serfs, now free, and its landholders, now liberated from ancient restrictive customs; but it is sufficient for our purpose to refer to the condition of society and literature as now described by recent travelers, among whom our countrymen have been numerous. Collins's description of his tour down the Amoor is perhaps the latest we have from any American, and it represents the Russians as a frank, hospitable people, and particularly friendly to the United States. The country watered by this great river is already the seat of cultivation and refinement, though a long distance from the capital, and he saw on its banks the most striking evidences of material and social progress.

When a stranger presents the proper introductions to one Russian family, a hundred others hasten to welcome him. The ladies are for the most part well educated, and have "infinite grace." The higher classes, generally, speak the English language with great purity. In the words of Morell, an English writer, their conversation is "a radiance of exquisite language, of delicate observations and unexpected applications, but full of justice. They give their English a sort of originality by a certain melodic chime which only belongs to them, and by a spontaneous mingling of exotic expressions with which they charm it at pleasure." All the English authors are known to them. It is their privilege, says the same writer, to control the fêtes and spectacles of which the society of the salons at St. Petersburg and Moscow is lavish. A polite Frenchman says, acquaintance increases the esteem which is inspired by them at first sight; they give interest and variety to life.

The general features of the Russian character impress every impartial person favorably. Ability in the cabinet and bravery in the field are allowed them even by their enemies. "There is no pettiness about the people." They are industrious, dexterous, and acute, gentle and courteous, docile, obedient, and orderly. Even the common people have a grace of manner quite unusual among the northern nations. Russians have been called the magpie kind are the analogues of monkeys; full of mischief, play and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie, that was seen busily employed in a garden, gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air, burying them in a hole made to receive a post.—After dropping each stone it cried "carrack" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found in the hole, and a love of the Union, I have liberated my slaves, and am now devoting my best energies to make Maryland free.

When many an eye caught the fire in his own, he confined, "How my blood boiled when I heard of the dreadful massacre of your innocent citizens! I despise the Copperheads; I hate them; so do all the Southerners, loyal and rebel. We know Seymour. He was the instigator of the riot. He is the friend and ally of Jeff Davis. We have the proofs of his treason, and they will soon be exhibited. Gen. Dix should put him in Fort Lafayette, in company with Andrews."

"It is humiliating," said the passenger, "and rouses holy indignation to think that in this crisis of our history, while our country is struggling to maintain her integrity, when means are taken to turn her back upon us. We think that there are men born under her flag, educated in her schools, and invested with privileges such as no citizen of any other nation possesses—that they so proudly should be ungrateful, and so loudly should shout to such a depth of infamy."

"But God rules, and these traitors must be overwhelmed in everlasting disgrace. If anything proved that the devil was incarnate in the mob, it was the orphan asylum on fire; but the deep and general sympathy for the sufferers shows the controlling hand of Providence."

"This, sir, is my confidence," said the Southern patriot. "I scarcely longer walk by faith; I begin to have a sight of that for which I pray. Nearly every intelligent man who goes South with our armies learns the true nature and influence of slavery. A mightier hand than ours has struck this, the source of all our troubles, and it cannot recover. They who sustain it fight against the current of civilization; with piny fingers they think to push the world backward, while God rolls it onward."

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